REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,382.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country,

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rack—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,464 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Beaseley, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 11th December. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander A. Irvine will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 18th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY.....	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	19	„ Negapatam	31
„ Carwar	20	„ Madras .....Jan.	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Cocanada	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Calicut	23	„ Coringapatam	6
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point.....	7
„ Alleppy	25	Arrives CALCUTTA...Jan.	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked through the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Labuan, Padang and Malacca Goods, to be forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, CHARRAK, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, next the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Jan. 1876.	
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSHIRE	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Feo	13
„ Gwader	30	„ Mahommerah	13
„ Jask .....Jan. 1876.	1	„ Bushire	15
„ Bunder Abbas	2	„ Bahrein	15
„ Lingah	4	„ Lingah	20
„ Bushire	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Feo	6	„ Muscat	24
„ Mahommerah	8	„ Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSHIRE	9	Arrives BOMBAY .....Feb.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December 1875, at 2 P.M., sailing at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 839 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. C. Russell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY for GENOA, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Including Wine
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	6	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	16-10	Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class Saloon; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL POSITIVELY, FRIDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 3,279 Tons, 400 H.P., Captain James Laird, will sail from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, 31st December. This steamer has recently been refitted, having new saloons placed and fitted up to suit the INDIAN PASSENGER TRADE.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas...	2983	500	20th—Southampton.
BANGALORE	T. Alderton.....	2063	500	27th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1876.
KHIVA	C. J. Perrins ...	2609	450	3rd—Southampton.
PERA	R. Methven.....	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s SS GWALIOR, 2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA..	2272	486	.....	.....	31st Dec.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.

Saturday. Saturday. Friday.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS.....	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer TAGUS are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and are REQUESTED to PAY their FREIGHTS and TAKE DELIVERY ORDERS AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER unless it is PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the CAPTAIN.

NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAWJEE,
Agents

Bombay, 14th December 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 16th December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

SALE OF APOLLO HOUSE WITHOUT RESERVE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are now instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January 1876, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the two-storied House standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situate at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, measuring 360 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bomb y, under Nos. 12 and 15, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and office, on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, on the East side by Marine Street, and on the West side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property, apply to Messrs. HUNTINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Solicitors, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale at this Office.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WITH MAPS OF THE CITY AND OF INDIA.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at Mahim this AFTERNOON at 4-30. The HON'BLE A. ROGERS will preside.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the well-known BUNGALOW situated on Cumballa Hill, known as the "PROSPECT LODGE," formerly occupied by the Hon'ble Sir Michael Westropp, and lately in the occupation of Mr. Hawkins. Rent Rs. 200. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by R. M. A. Branson, Esq. and Surgeon Major Tristrail, has a spacious Drawing-room, large Marble-flagged Dining-room, four commodious Bed-rooms, with desirable Bath and Dressing-rooms adjoining, entirely open to the Sea Breeze, and commanding a Panoramic view of the city. Gas and water laid on; a splendid garden with rare and China fruit and flower trees, shrubs, &c. An inspection strongly recommended. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on Cumballa Road, open to the Sea breeze. Rent only Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.

A comfortable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, lately vacated by H. P. Jacob, Esq. Rent Rs. 150 only, including all taxes; water laid on. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a three-storied house in Marine Lines facing the sea, opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Rent Rs. 200. Water laid on. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.

TO LET, on Chinchpoogly Hill, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, No. 1, lately vacated by E. L. Hawkins, Esq. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO LET, the BUNGALOW No. 2, on Chinchpoogly Hill, lately vacated by J. D. Bell, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO LET, on Chinchpoogly Hill, the lower roomed BUNGALOW, No. 3, lately vacated by G. T. Molesey, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadows Street. House Agent.

TO LET, on Chinchpoogly Hill, the BUNGALOW, No. 4, lately vacated by Mr. Morris. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, the lower-roomed BUNGALOW, No. 5, on Chinchpoogly Hill, now in the occupation of John Campbell, Esq. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES IN THE FORT.

RAMPART ROW.

SIX RESIDENCES in Rampart Row. Rents Rs. 600, 500, 300, 300, 200, 200.

P. BYRAMJEE.
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HORNBY ROW.

RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rents Rs. 500, 300, 275 100. Also several RESIDENCES in different parts of the Fort, from Rs. 35 up to 400. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,

WILL BE CONTINUED
THE AUCTION SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT SOUNDY & Co.'s, HUMMUM STREET.

SHIRTS FOR INDIA!!!

THE comfort of a good Fitting Shirt in a climate like that of India needs no comment. ASQUITH & Co., from their long experience in the East, have brought the Fit of this important Garment to perfection, and respectfully solicit a Trial, feeling sure that perfect satisfaction and a continuation of favours will be the result.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fine Longcloth, with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	22	8	25	8
Super Longcloth, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	28	0	31	0
Best Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Six for	31	0	34	8
An extra Charge of Re. 3 per ½ doz. when made with Collars Attached.				
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture, Six for	36	0	42	0

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Plain or Striped Spun Silk, Each	11	8	13	0
Best Wove Flannel, Warranted Shrunk, Six for...	49	0	56	0
Best Silk and Wool—Warranted Shrunk, Six for...	52	0	58	0
Striped Cambric Shirts—Collars attached—very Strong and Durable, Six for...	22	8	25	8
French Printed Cambric, warranted Fast Colours, Six for	28	0	31	8

DRESSING GOWNS AND JACKETS

Made to Order in any of the above Materials.

TWO HUNDRED DOZENS OF SHIRTS IN THE VARIOUS MATERIALS ALWAYS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with Simple Instructions for self-measurement, on application.

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.'
where Letters may be addressed.

AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immedi te Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable with.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 19 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq,
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Gujerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, under the provisions of Section 270 of Bombay Act II. of 1872, that at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION to be held not earlier than ONE MONTH from the date hereof, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will APPLY for SANCTION to the passing of BY-LAWS for the STORAGE and DEPOSIT of GUNPOWDER as of all other COMBUSTIBLE and DANGEROUS MATERIALS within the Town and Island of Bombay.

Copies of the proposed By-Laws can be seen at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th December 1875.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for IRRIGATION, POONA, invites TENDERS for SUPPLY of the following QUANTITIES of Cast Iron Pipes delivered in Poona, or as much as can be supplied of those quantities:—

Running feet.	Size or Diameter.
1050	2 inches.
4805	24 „
22480	3 „
12465	4 „
2205	5 „
6145	6 „

The Pipes to be guaranteed to bear safely a pressure of 200 feet, and to be turned and bored and dipped in Smith solution The Pipes will be required on or before the 15th March 1876.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders for some portions of qualities and description differing from the above specification (except as to sizes may be sent up.

J. E. WHITING, C.E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, P. D.

Camp Kossordi, 16th December 1875.

TO BE LET, a Bungalow, No. 188, better known as Dr. WADIA'S House, situated on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have received a large consignment of well selected Fancy Goods such as Chandeliers, Glassware, Crockery, 4-in-hand Harness, several sets of double and single Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

Also handsome Cutch work Tea Services.

All information regarding buying and selling can be obtained from

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED LESSONS in DANCING. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, Bay Arab Horse and Dog-Cart by COLLETT & Co., (in use only 6 months) Harness, &c. Turn-out, Rs. 800. Apply to T. W. EARLY, Agra Bank.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN GOVERNESS. Answers by letter to "A.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A splendid collection FOR SALE at WALKER & COMPANY'S, Rampart Row.

WANTED immediately, in return for Passage to England, the care of Children or Invalid Lady Mrs. CHAPMAN, Post Office, Colaba, Bombay.

TONGA, TATS AND HARNESS FOR SALE, a good DISTRICT TURN-OUT, Rs. 500. Wm. WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE, a BROUGHAM in first rate order. Price Rs. 600. Apply to "C. W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD and LODGING for two GENTLEMEN in Grant's Buildings. Address "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN some light employment in Bombay or up-country. Address "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY, SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, AND AHMEDABAD DISCONTINUED.

After the end of the present month the Company will CEASE to CART GOODS from the COLABA, GRANT ROAD and CARNAC BRIDGE STATIONS in BOMBAY, and from the SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD STATIONS, CONSIGNEES will then have to make their own ARRANGEMENT to TAKE DELIVERY at the Stations and Sidings.

2. A reduction of 3½ pies per maund equal to about 8 Annas per Ton will be made upon the Rates now in force which include the delivery by cart.

3. A Wharfage charge of Four Annas per Maund for each day or part of a day will be made at Colaba, Grant Road and Carnac Bridge, and Two Annas per Maund at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad upon all GOODS THAT ARE NOT REMOVED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER ARRIVAL.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1875.

Xmas Presents

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for CHRISTMAS SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, BADMINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTMAS—1875.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,

Have much pleasure in notifying that their Stock, specially imported Overland, is larger and more various than ever, and of the same superior character which has been so long and so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice of fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,	Dessert Fruits,	Jellies,	Poultry,
Bath Chaps,	Flavours,	Marmalades,	Sauces,
Biscuits,	Fish,	Mince Meat,	Sausages,
Cheese,	Fresh Meats,	Pates,	Sugars,
Chocolates.	Game,	Pickles,	Tart Fruits,
Cocoas,	Hams,	Pies,	Teas,
Coffees,	Herbs,	Plum Puddings,	Tongues,
Condiments,	Jams,	Potted Meats,	Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE—

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots,	Golden Oranges,	Green Oranges,	Pralines,
Cherries,	Greengages,	Lunettes,	Strawberries,

in cases of about 7 lbs, or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,	Chocolates,	Liqueur Comfits,	Peel Chips,
Candied Peels,	Figs,	Nougat,	Peel Rings,
China Preserves,	French Plums,	Noyeau Fruits,	Strawberries

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Mrs. Brown's Luggage.	Flirtation.	Zanzibar Whistle.
Arctic Relics.	Surprise.	Post Office.
Ye Hermit.	Gaiety.	Uncle Joe's Luck,
What men have said about women.	Forfeits.	City of London.
What women have said about men.	Courtship and Marriage.	Gipsy Queen.

And thirty other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in the Presidency.

BURGUNDIES.
White and Red, Still and Sparkling. Specially selected
CLARETS.
The Company's celebrated brands from their Bordeaux Agency.
PORTS.
Selected by the Company's Agency at the Alto Douro.

CHAMPAGNES.
From Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency at Epernay.
HOCKS & MOSELLES.
Sparkling & Still from the Company's Coblentz Agency.
SHERRIES.
Ten brands of high class Wines from the Company's Xerez Agency.

BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, WHISKIES.
All of the best brands.
LIQUEURS.
The largest assortment in the Presidency.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Portrait, Landscape and Scrap.
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
Glove Boxes, Cigar Cases, Chess Boards, Tea Caddies, Smokers' Companions, Card Cases, and Trays, &c. &c.
CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.
DRESS AND WRITING CASES.
Of a variety of patterns, In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.
SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.
SMELLING BOTTLES.
Of twenty different Patterns.
SMOKERS' CHOICE.
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.
TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.
WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished of inlaid woods, Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.
BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.
CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert and Victoria.
CHARMS.
For the watch Chain.
EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold, or elegantly worked and Jewelled.
LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved or Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet, or Watch Chain; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits.
NECKLETS & NECK CHAINS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.
RINGS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelled.
SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.
DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS. (Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS, (Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS. SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS, (Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES, (For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES. TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HON'BLE J. GIBBS, SENIOR MEMBER OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL AND SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I. And other Shettias of Bombay,

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB AND THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear on SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1875, AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE FOR THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR,

On his final retirement from the profession. On this occasion will be enacted select portions of

"FEROZE AND PERICHER,"
"BUDRAIMOONE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH DEC. 1875.

We have no later telegrams from home to notice. A notification was issued this morning that the Teheran line was open and telegrams were accordingly looked for with some anxiety, but so far as we can ascertain nothing of a commercial character came through up to the close of business to-day, and we now learn that both the Teheran and Turkish lines are interrupted. The absolute suspension of business in consequence of the absence of information is almost incredible, when we take into consideration the fact that a few years ago direct telegrams were almost unknown. As things are now worked, however, the interruption of a day is of serious consequence, and people are indisposed to commit themselves to transactions of any kind without the latest information being available.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been next to nothing doing. Rates are somewhat firmer owing to the willingness to sell on the part of one of the leading Banks, supposed to be based on a telegram respecting Council drafts, but this even is purely conjecture, as no message has been received which could possibly give the result of the biddings. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 3d	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10d.	,,

In drafts on Calcutta we have not heard of a single transaction of any kind and rates are accordingly nominally unchanged. For Government Paper the demand is particularly slow, and, if anything values, are the turn easier. We call Fours, Rs 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾ ; Fives and a half, Rs. 107¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with in most cases a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower, and Spinning and Weaving in a few cases have given way Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

For COTTON the demand is still comparatively active and purchases of small lots both of Old and New crop continue to be made at unaccountably high rates as compared with the last Liverpool figures. Any small parcels of New Hingunghaut are immediately picked up at Rs. 216 to Rs. 217, and the same may be said of Faispore at Rs. 126 per candy, full-pressed. For Good Fair Oomrawuttee Rs. 182 per candy is asked, and for Ginned Broach there are numerous buyers, but no sellers, on the basis of Rs. 215 per candy full-pressed February delivery.

FREIGHTS are decidedly quieter to-day, £2-3-9 per load has been done by steady Canal Steamers, and even at that rate there is no great amount of cargo offering.

PIECE GOODS are as slack as previously. The up country demand has contracted to the very smallest limits and with any pressure to sell a considerable drop in prices would probably result. As it is, the tendency is downwards and a decline would be accepted to induce business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	92
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	1174
40,000	250	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	270
40,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
250	1,000	200000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.....	3,200
175	1,000	all		Bellary ,, ...	500
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)..	500
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.....	260
600	250	all	30 ps	Broach Cotton Co.....	70
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.....	225 xd
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	10
200	1,000	all	70 ps	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	110
852	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co....	1,100
1,000	100	all	20 ps.	Hindoo Press Co.....	1,950
300	2,000	3,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	425
3,126	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	380
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Parsee Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,000
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	600 nl
480	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21⅝	22	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
=	£20	10¾	14⅛	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....
=	£20	6⅞	7⅜	do.	Ditto. .....
=	£20	21⅛	21½	do.	Ditto .....
=	100	1,000	do.		B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.
=	£18	10⅝	10¾	do.	Do. New Shares.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60		Colaba Land Co.....
4,500	500	all			Fenn Land & Pier Co. Ld
1,750	2,000	2,000	30	p.a.	Mazagon Land .....
6,000	1,400	all	15	do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited .....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*		Alexandra Spinning.....
500	2,500	all	150*		Alliance Spinning .....
1,000	1,000	all			Bhowanagar & Pr. Co.
200	1,000	all	70*		Bombay United .....
400	150	150	10*		Bro. & Mills .....
300	1,000	750			Colaba Spinning.....
2,500	2,000	all	100	p.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..
1,500	1,250	all	60	p.	Fleming S. W. Co.....
1,250	1,000	all	80	p.	Great Eastern.....
700	1,000	all	80	p.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....
750	1,000	all	60	p.	Jowraj Indoo Mills .....
60	...	all			Khandesh Spinning .....
500	1,250	all	Nil		Madras Spinning .....
500	...	500			Muir S. & W. Spinning ....
2,500	1,000	all	70	p.	Manockji Petit's.....
1,000	1,000	all	100	ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....
4,000	630	all	40	ps*	Oriental .....
600	1,250	500			Prince of Wales Spinning
110	1,000	1,000	90	p.	Soonderdas Spinning ..
800	1,000	950	125	ps	Do. Do. ½ share.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	4	p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company
600	1,000	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co.
500	500	300	30	ps.	Landale at Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. .....
2,150	200	100	8	p.	Malabar Company, Ld
1,000	50	all	4	p.	Mechanics' Bullion Co..
1,000	500	all	30	ps	Treacher & Co.....
...	25	all	40	ps	Viegas Patent Slip .....

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	96	11¾	...	Bank of China .....
...	...	...	...	East India Bank .....

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th December 1875.

	Open 1276½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,21,323	0 0
Merchandize	3,26,343	0 3
Telegraph	1,137	0 0
Earths Traffic	332	8 0
Total Rs.	4,43,036	1 3
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles. Total Rs.	4,65,926	11 6
Decrease Rs.	22 890	10 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP MONARCH, 1,363 tons, Captain F. N. Banner, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BRIG KESRATTA ROODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (December 5th), with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE P. S. JAMES DRAKE, 875 tons, Captain G. W. Wilkie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (December 14th) with a general cargo which will be carried into the same bottom to London. The vessel is consigned to Mr. G. A Shepherd.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. p.s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Lieut. Leslie and three servants, and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon and Mrs. Malley, Captain and Mrs. Clarke. Mr. Iron, fifty discharged men of the B. I. S. N. Company and sixty-nine deck passengers

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Dec 13.
17	James Drake (s)	Wilkie	Kurrachee, Dec 14.
	Keeratta Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec 5.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Euphrates, Stevenson, P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Ship Monarch, Banner. to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Kurrachee, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer James Drake, to London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
13	Patna (s)	Bombay.
	H. M. S. Raleigh	Trincomalee
	El Dorado (s)	Calcutta.
14	Asia (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
13	Patna (s)	Calcutta.
14	Africa (s)	Bombay and S Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tagus s, 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosein Essoofally ; 10 case portwine, M and E Bejonjee.

Zante s, 55 boxes tinned plates, Hassomally Lallymeya ; 100 kegs red lead, Heptool Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

J C Stevenson s, 35 casks beer, 1 hogshead portwine and 1 cask sherry, Byramjee Sorabjee ; 100 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Rajpoot, 20 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 255 boxes window glass 3 cases plated glass and 2 cases moulding, Ebram Noorbhoy ; 200 cases matches, I. Narsen and Co.

Bangalore s. 100 cases paper, John S Elmore and Co ; 49 cases paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur ; 5 cases cochineal, Nagurdas Dhachurchund ; 105 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susan E Vookis, 1,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

The following cases of wines and spirits were passed from the Custom House from 2nd to 15th December 1875, by Cutler Palmer and Co :—

Canara, 50 cases claret. Cathay s, 50 cases V de Pasto and 2 cases Cautenac. Persia s, 63 cases claret. Parsee s, 16 cases port. Peshawur s, 5 cases rum, and 5 cases champagne, Khedives, 35 cases still hock, and 45 cases claret. Coromandel s, 3 cases brandy. Strathclyde s, 15 cases hock nonpareil, 15 cases claret and 10 cases champagne. Tartar s, 26 cases champagne, 5 cases fruits, 20 cases brandy in large size barrels, 10 cases Moselle, 52 cases claret, 56 cases sherry, 30 cases champagne and 1 hhd gin. Hindostan s, 10 cases port and 2 qtr cask cognac. Bokhara s, 15 cases gin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stelvio s, 200 cwts bones, Allimomed Hassum ; 100 bales cotton, Fowell Cassels and Co ; 59 bales cotton, Vurdhman Takersee ; 55 bales cotton, Triumjee Nemchee ; 35 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Bhunsee Jaitha ; 46 bales cotton, Khimjee Hewa ; 47 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee ; 84 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram.

Mary Gonia s, 4,6 0 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.

Zampa s, 42 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 226 bags linseed, and 6 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 22 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 80 bales cotton, Nursey Khittoor ; 55 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Narandass Vithuldass ; 87 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Tagus s, 121 cwts coir yarn, Vanjee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Tartar s, 16 bales coir yarn, J Brown ; 17 cases dry ginger, Morecally Munjee ; 18 cases ginger, Mo cally Nuthoo ; 30 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 93 packages hides and skins, Koop and Co.

Cathay s, 8 cases fishmaws, Morcally Nuthoo ; 29 cases peacock feather, Morcallybhoy Dewraz and Co ; 7 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 19 bales hides and skins, Mahamed Ally and Co ; 21 bales hides and skins, V A S M Shoeb and Co ; 143 pieces E teeth, Venchand Joytadas ; 104 pieces E teeth, Nemseebhoy Goolam Hoosen ; 5 bales skins, A Tyebally ; 66 pieces E teeth, A R Ahmed ; 113 pieces E teeth, M Santookchund ; 56 pieces E teeth, Cassee Dwarkadass ; 4 bundles E teeth, Allarakhia Khakey and Co ; 17 cases peacock feather, Momedally Lookmanjee ; 91 pieces E teeth, Anundjee Viram ; 2 pieces E teeth, Suriff Durvesh Valkyrien, 1½ bags chillies, Volkart Brothers.

James Drake s, 1,933 bags rape seed, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 4,200 packages rape seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s, 75 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Khiva s, 800 bales cotton, Jules Siecfried and Co.

Bangalore s, 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 54 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s, 1'0 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29'893
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·690
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·7
Minimum do. do	70·9
General Direction of wind	E, NNE, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N, ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	238

HIGH COURT.—18TH DECEMBER.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

In the Appeal Court.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

822-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Gokuldass and others vs. Dowlatbai Narsibhai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Haji Esmail Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

461-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Damodur Ruttonsey—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the matter of the Petition of Kunkoobhoy Gunputram —Crawford and Boovey, vs Kunkoobhoy and others.

288-75—P Kavasjee—Kunkoobhoy Goolam Hoosein s Pestonjee Eduljee Gurdee—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow—Shapoorji and Thamsdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

For argument on a Judge's summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shah—Mr Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

36C-75—Shapoorjee and Thanedass—Avunjee Pamchundra K vs Gopal Mahadeo G—Crawford and Boevey.

309 75—Prescot and Winter—Bookhakedass Lalchund and another vs Sakuchund Nagurdass—J Heeran and Payne.

134-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—G H Gaddum and others vs Bomanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel—Jefferson and Payne.

138-75—P Kawasjee—Goolamally Suchoo and another vs Fazoola Cassumbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

412-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Narrotjee Shumjee and another vs Odhowjee Geega and another—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Mackenzie, Surg, Bengal Med Ser, from sick leave, from England.

Lloyd, Surg, Bengal Med Ser, from sick leave, from England.

DECEMBER 17.

Bailey, Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Dept, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 17.

Leslie, Lieut, Bombay 56th Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 11.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence from his station :—

Capt Campbell Walker, Offg Conservator of Forests, privilege leave for fourteen days, from the 3rd Jan 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Most Noble the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr H Wigram, Dist and Sessions Judge of South Malabar, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Calicut.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfer is ordered :—

Mr G J Turner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Salem to the South Canara Dist, to be at the public expense.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Hannyngton, Dist and Sessions Judge of Salem, resumed charge of the Court from Mr Gordon on the 10th Dec 1875.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Mr J G Horsfall, Madras Civil Service, reported his return from leave and arrival at Bombay on the 9th Dec 1875.

List of a Civil Servant permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st 1872, No 305.

Capt H Burton, Uncov nanted, Third Asst Master Attendant Madras, is permitted to re urn within the period of his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col C P Molony, of th S C, is entitled to the Colonel's allowance from the 11th Dec 1875, under the operation of paragraph 6 of G O G G No 808 of 1866.

With reference to G O G G Nos 632 and 655, dated respectively 2nd and 11th Oct 1875, Mr George Tucker Thomas is admitted as a Surg on the Madras Establishment, from the 1st Nov 1875, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

H M's 33rd Regt of Foot is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 1st Dec 1875, the date of its arrival at Bombay.

With reference to G O G G No 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G O G G No 1, dated 4th Jan 1875, Lt-Col Charles Lopes Pereira, of the S C, is permitted to retire from the service from this date, on a pension of £365 per annum, with an extra annuity of £205-10-0, payable in England.

The following General Orders by the Govt of India, are republished :—

The services of Capt C B E Smith, 1st. of the Madras General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Lt-Col Francis Dawson, of the Madras S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet, from the 1st March 1875, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan 1859, Clauses 2 and 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, paragraph 2, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Col W T F Farewell, S C, Supdg Engr of Ports and Communications, Offg Depy Chief Engr Under Secy to Govt P W Dept ; Maj A T Searle, S C, Supdt and Agent for Army Clothing, and Maj H S Robinson, S C, arrived at Madras, on the 6th Dec 1875.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Sub-Conductor R Lennox, of the P W Dept, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col J N H Maclean, of the S C, Depy Comr, 1st class, Central Provinces, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Capt F G Marsh, of the S C, 1st Bn 26th Reg. N I, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Veby Surg F G Shaw, Revenue Depot, Guntoor, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Depy Surg Gen William Hewitt Seton Burn, F R C S, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st Jan 1876, on a pension of £300 p r annum.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Surg J A W Spence, Indian Medical Dept, arrived at Madras on the 9th Nov 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 26	3 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 28	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA, AND TABLE BAY.

Monday	3-30 P.M. Dec. 20

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

McLAREN—December 14th, at 55, Chowringhee Road, the wife of James G. McLaren, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KRAUS—RENNY—December 13th, at the Old or Mission Church, by the Rev. Alfred Clifford, Henry Krauss, of Rangoon, to Mary H. N., widow of the late Colonel Robert Renny, C. B., B. S. C.

DEATHS.

EPHGRAVE—December 12th, at Calcutta, on board the S. S. Sir John Lawrence, John Charles Lt-wellyn, the dearly beloved infant of George and Eliza Ephgrave, aged 6 months and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1875.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S enterprising Finance Minister does not, we find, intend to let the proceeds of the recent loan be wasted for want of employment. The whole amount of 35 lakhs, brought out to Bombay, has been gradually remitted to Hyderabad ; and of this sum 25 lakhs will be invested in shares of a State Bank. It is a curious thing that, at the very moment when the Government of India is severing its connexion with the Presidency Banks, on the ground of the difficulty the most careful of Governments must experience in maintaining an effectual control over the management of such institutions, the Hyderabad Government should be anxious to add to its responsibilities by undertaking an extensive banking business. We are assured, however, that it has been determined to give Hyderabad the benefit of possessing that latest luxury of mature civilization, a State Bank, along with the other privilege, lately accorded, of a State debt. The capital of the Bank is to consist of 50 lakhs of rupees ; and the State will hold one-half of the whole, while of the remaining half 10 lakhs will be reserved for the Hyderabad sowcars and the balance of 15 lakhs will be offered to the public of Bombay. We have not had the advantage of seeing the prospectus of the Bank, and cannot therefore say what reasons there may be for anticipating that it will be able to conduct a profitable business. But, as the Banks of Bengal and Bombay have always laid great stress on the importance of the Hyderabad business, we may fairly assume that it is worth fighting for. It is probable, however, that the Bank will not restrict itself to mere operations in exchange. We look upon it as the nucleus of an extensive scheme for developing the mineral and other resources of the State of Hyderabad—a scheme which is legitimate and even laudable in its way, but which will drive the unhappy Government of India, mindful of past exploits of Hyderabad financiers, to its wits' end. The Palmers, in old times, worked the Nizam's Government through their connexion with the Court of Calcutta ; but the new school of speculators are playing a much bolder game. They "put the screw on" the Government of India through the agency of ex-Governors-General, members of Parliament, members of the Council of India, and influential capitalists who have shares in English newspapers.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of India has at last become aware of the importance of those Egyptian aggressions in East Africa the history of which we were the first to publish, though no doubt the Viceroy in Council was familiar some time ago with the information that has since been disseminated by the *Bombay Gazette*. H. M. S. Briton has, we hear, been ordered by telegraph to proceed forthwith to Aden, and the Undaunted, which is now on her way back from Trincomalee to Bombay, Admiral Macdonald having temporarily transferred his flag to the Osborne in order to accompany the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, will, if it should be thought necessary, follow the Briton and assist her in maintaining a very close supervision over the proceedings of the Egyptian squadron on the coast of East Africa. We may also infer, from the article in the *Englishman* which we quote elsewhere, that the Calcutta Foreign Office is beginning, languidly and somewhat late in the day, to understand that the Egyptians have far-reaching designs of conquest which it is not exactly desirable that England should aid and abet. From Mr. Stanley's interesting letters to the *Daily Telegraph* it is apparent that Ismail Khedive is now the undisputed master of the whole valley of the Nile up to the lake Victoria Nyanza, that is to say, as far south as the Equator. An officer of Colonel Gordon's staff, travelling from Gondokoro, had reached King Mtesa's country of Uganda, on the western shore of the lake, about the time that Mr. Stanley was there ; and, though he died on his way back to Egypt with despatches, the fact appears to be established that in Central Africa the Egyptians have now no serious enemy to contend against. Gordon, indeed, had made the conquest of Darfur to the west his latest enterprise ; and it was quite open to him, having overcome all opposition in that quarter, to march southwards, and, following Stanley's route, to strike the African coast near Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley himself has shown the utter powerlessness of the negro tribes by going amongst them with a few companions, all well armed, and simply scattering the natives in terror before him wherever he goes ; and it would of course be child's play for a man like Gordon, who re-conquered China for the Mandarins, and who appears to be the only heaven-born general vouchsafed to England in these latter days, to bring all Central Africa under the sway of the Khedive. But the Egyptians want the sea coast as well as the inland districts ; for trade, and especially the slave trade, cannot be carried on without seaports. It was, we should infer, part of the general plan drawn up at Cairo that Munzinger Pasha should acquire possession of Abyssinia and M'Killop Pasha occupy the coast as far at least as the mouth of the river Juba, while Gordon penetrated and subdued the less known regions of the interior. But the attacks on Abyssinia have failed, and it is inconceivable that England can suffer the Khedive to prolong his occupation of part of the territory of her ally, the Sultan of Zanzibar. We shall not be surprised if Gordon's force is now diverted to Abyssinia, and in that case the conquest of that Kingdom will soon be accomplished. England, however, washed her hands of Abyssinia long ago. Content with reducing the native governments to a state of anarchy, she left the country to its fate, and she cannot complain if it be subjected to the civilizing rule of Ismail Khedive, in whose excellent intentions the English Government has such faith that it winks at his patronage of the Slave Trade and lets his slave dhows pass unsearched within range of the guns of English cruisers. But Zanzibar stands on a different footing. Treaties have some force still even with English statesmen ; and, if Lord Derby is not a Palmerston to protect Turkey against Russian ambition, he has probably sufficient confidence in the power of England to venture to protect the ally of Exeter Hall, Syed Burghash, against the ambition of Ismail Khedive. Then, again, there is King Mtesa, who has sent home through Mr. Stanley a prayer that Christian missionaries will come, with spades and axes and bales of cloth, to teach him and his people the true way of salvation. If England does not assert her own authority in Africa, King Mtesa will soon become a vassal of the Khedive, and the field of missionary enterprise in regions opened by the courage and zeal of Englishmen will be closed for ever. This is a prospect which a Conservative Ministry will not like to face ; for it would be an awkward thing if their opponents in Parliament were to say that they had advanced four millions to the chief proprietor of the Suez Canal to enable him to extend the Mahomedan religion over all Central Africa.

As for the part the Government of India has in the matter, the neglect with which the aggressions of the Turks in Arabia, and of the Egyptians in Africa, have hitherto been treated, only shows the extreme folly the absorption by the Central Government of all the political authority once wielded by the provincial Governments of India. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald made a desperate struggle to retain for Bombay the control of political affairs in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. He urged that this port was the principal naval station in the Eastern seas, and that the close commercial intercourse Bombay has for ages maintained with all the countries extending from Bagdad to Zanzibar made her acutely sensitive to, and capable of appreciating, any political changes that might occur ; while the long experience acquired in putting down piracies, suppressing the slave trade, and controlling rival chieftains along the coasts of these seas, gave the Bombay Government peculiar qualifications for going the right way to work whenever any difficulty occurred. All was in vain. The decree went forth from the Secretary of State that Bombay should cease to have any political control beyond the seas, and Sir Philip Wodehouse came out with distinct instructions to abandon to the Government of India the greater part of the political authority claimed by his predecessors. Not only has the political jurisdiction of Bombay beyond the natural limits of the Presidency been taken away from the Presidency, but Scinde and Baroda have been converted into dependencies of the Supreme Government, so that, strictly speaking, Bombay is no longer responsible for anything beyond the collection of the revenue in the regulation districts of the Presidency. We should not cavil at this political revolution if we could see that it had done any good. But there is, we think, a fallacy in the popular idea that the invention of the electric telegraph has changed the ordinary conditions of the government of human affairs. The value of the telegraph after all depends on the quality of the brains at the end of the wire from which the orders are transmitted. Now, Lord Northbrook's Government is an exceedingly virtuous Government and an exceedingly imperious, not to say—we do not intend any pun—an overbearing Government ; but it does not excel in brains. Nothing is too great for its ambition ; but its grasp of affairs does not inspire one with respect for its vigour and capacity. Lord Northbrook's whole term of office has been devoted to the concentration into the hands of the Viceroy of all the threads of political affairs in the East ; and with what result ? The Empire, with all its show of strength, was never weaker than it is at the present moment. It is simply falling to pieces through the incapacity of its rulers, while high officials are talking of appointing an Astronomer Royal—to count, we presume, the number of Stars of India created since the degenerate Government of this country began to assume Oriental tastes and habits. What does the Government of India know of the state of affairs in the Persian Gulf or the Red Sea or on the East Coast of Africa ? Its centre of gravity is at Calcutta, or Simla, or God knows where, and its Ministers are men whose opinions about Imperial politics are guided by complacent recollections of the late Mr. Wyllie, a third class journalist whom the Government of India forced into a first class position by securing to him a monopoly of official information as material for articles in the *Edinburgh Review*. Can we wonder that, with a Foreign Office influenced by such traditions, Lord Northbrook really never knows what to do in the Indian Ocean or the Red Sea and Persian Gulf till the newspapers enlighten him ?

THE PORT TRUSTEES' ANNUAL INSPECTION.

ON Thursday the members of the Port Trust made their annual excursion for the inspection of the harbour and their outlying property. The steamer May Frere had been requisitioned for the occasion, and she left the Apollo Bunder with the first instalment of her passengers on board at 7-40 A.M. Several other gentlemen joined the vessel at Mazagon, and completed the party. There were then on board about 25 gentlemen in all, including the Hon. A. M. Rogers, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel Ballard, Chairman of the Trust, General Kennedy, Captain Henry, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Ormiston, Engineer to the Trust, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, and Mr. Manson, Secretary to the Trust. The first place visited was Hog Island, where the Trust own twenty-five acres of rocky land, two lines of very rusty iron rails, and several fast decaying trucks, which appear to have been used at some remote period for procuring material for shore reclamations. The inspection of the property here did not take long, and the party walked over to view an object of greater interest in the huge "White Elephant" of the Government—the costly and at present very far from either useful or remunerative Hydraulic Lift. From Hog Island the Trustees proceeded to Elephanta, on the west side of which the Trust own a huge hill. Vast quantities of earth and rock have already been removed from here for the various Bombay reclamations, but scarcely any noticeable impression has been made on the mass. The rails and trucks here are in use, and a number of men are employed quarrying. An unpleasant walk over a ricketty wooden pier and a very dusty, besides a steep and uneven road led to the quarry operations ; but those who made the effort were in some measure rewarded by a sight of the remains of an old building which had been found imbedded in the hill. The place had apparently been a temple. The workmanship of the walls was of a substantial and excellent character, the outer side being of beautifully worked st

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MHOW RACES.

MHOW, 17TH DEC.

THE HUSSAR CUP.

Anchorite 1
Dutchman 2

This was a fine race. Time—three minutes two seconds.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Viking 1
Touchet 2

Time—one minute fifty-one seconds.

MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Dutchman 1
Grey Jacket 2

Time—two minutes thirty seconds.

The band of the third Hussars played during the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

LONDON, 15TH DEC.

H. M. Troopship Malabar, homeward bound, passed through the Suez Canal yesterday.

LATEST FROM PENANG.

PENANG, 10TH DEC.

Governor Anson has gone to Soongy Ugong, near Malacca, with a portion of the Goorkhas; matters there are reported serious. The troops via Larut have reached to within nine miles of Quallah Kanges.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

THE Cable Company's ship Chiltern is expected to arrive to day at Aden with material for repairing the cable, and will proceed at once to the spot, about eleven miles to the north of Perim, where it has been determined by tests that the fault exists. It is probable that through communication by this route will be restored within ten days. The extraordinary loss of revenue which the Company must have sustained through the breakdown of their cable just at the time when there was a demand for the transmission of innumerable messages relating to the Prince's visit will, we think, have satisfied them of their folly in leaving a cable of several thousand miles to look after itself, without the means of repairing it within a three weeks' voyage by sea.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

17TH DECEMBER.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 70 hours 56 minutes.
Minimum time, 23 hours 15 minutes.
Average time occupied, 32 hours 19 minutes.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, 17TH DEC., 11-10 P.M.

H. M. S. Osborne from Trincomallee in sight.

COLOMBO, 17TH DEC., 5-20 P.M.

H. M. S. Undaunted and New Castle left for Bombay. Former last night, latter this morning.

TWELVE thousand tickets have been printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, for the children's fete at the People's Park to be held on Thursday last.

WE give in another column the first portion, containing the principal chapters, of the new Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

MISS CARPENTER, during her stay in Calcutta, will be the guest of Mr. Woodrow, the Director-General of Instruction. It is said that she attended service in the Brahma Mandir on Sunday last.

THE Gaekwar has sent Rs. 2,500 to be divided amongst the most deserving charities of the city of Bombay. Of this sum Rs. 300 have been given to the Indo-British Institution, Sonapore, which Mr. Gilder acknowledges to-day.

THE delay of the Gwalior, with the Overland Mails of the 26th November, is probably partly caused by the prevalence of strong head winds between Aden and Bombay. The Macedonia, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, reports having been delayed from this cause.

We learn from the Agra paper that Mr. Thomas Kirby, Head Master of the Kirist Church School, Cawnpore, was accidentally drowned on the 7th instant, whilst bathing in the river Burna, near Benares, where he had gone to spend his Christmas vacation with a friend.

A VERY clever little instrument for measuring distances, and intended for use by riflemen, is now under trial by the Surveyor-General's Department, Calcutta, with every prospect of success. It is the invention, the *Delhi Gazette* says, of a Captain Poste of the 50th Regiment, who has named it the "macrometer."

HIS Grace the Duke of Sutherland was to leave Madras by the 6 A. M. train on Wednesday morning, for Gooty, *en route* to Hyderabad. His Grace visited the arsenal in Fort St. George on Tuesday afternoon, and had the pleasure of being shown over the place by his countryman, Colonel Robert Cadell, C. B., Acting Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines—and one of the most heroic of Scotch warriors in India.

THE Rajpootana Chiefs who will visit Agra, to welcome the Prince of Wales there, will be the chiefs of Dholepore, Keroulie and Bhurtpore. From the Central Provinces will come the chiefs of Tehree, Duttia, Sumther, Punna, Churkarie, Bijawar, Ajaigurh, Nagode, Mayur, Burouda, the Nawab of Baonee, the Rieeses of Sahawul, Sunsitha, the Jageerdars of Ahipore, Kalee, and the Rajas of Dewas, Gond, Bustur, Kheronah and Sonepore; besides the Maharaja of Orcha and the Nawab of Rampore. A goodly array of glittering "sowaries" to grace the great elephant procession will be the result. Each chief possessing elephants with suitable trappings will, of course, be ordered to bring them.

SIR H. MAINE, in his Rede Lecture on "The Effect of Observation of India on Modern Europe," has made a remarkable presentation of what we owe to the knowledge of India. He said that "the discovery and the study of Sanskrit have completely renewed the vast domain of Philology. They have revealed to us the origin and the roots of the classical languages. They have enabled us to seize the relations existing between the idioms now designated by the name of Indo-Germanic, or Indo-European. It is thus that the close bonds of relationship which unite the Latin, Germanic, and Slavonic nations have been seen. We must go back to the Aryans of India to find the primitive elements of our Western civilization."

THE *Madras Times* says:—We understand that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and Mr. Prinsep have come down to Madras to invite His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to re-consider his decision about not visiting Bangalore. Great expense has been incurred at that station, both by Europeans and natives, in order to give the Prince a right royal welcome, and the disappointment will be undoubtedly great if the Prince does not visit the place after all. A correspondent at Bangalore writes us that the Maharaja is sorely exercised on the subject, having received a sort of promise from the Prince that he would visit Mysore, and as there has been no cholera at Bangalore for some time past, it is hoped there that the Prince may spend a day or two in the cool and refreshing climate of the place.

No particulars of the late earthquake at Peshawur have yet come to hand. The Lahore paper contains the following paragraph:—"There has been a severe earthquake at Peshawur. The military, civil and police buildings have, we regret to hear, suffered most severely. Nowsera Cantonment has suffered much. Many lives have been lost in the district, but happily none in Cantonments or the city. We have not learned with details of the loss or the damage done." The Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* describes the sensations in that place as follow:—"All the inhabitants of Lahore, at least all that I have since met, were awakened on Sunday morning, at the very untimely hour of twenty minutes to two, by a very severe shock of an earthquake. The houses rocked about, and the doors slammed for a time, which could not have been less than a minute, and may have been more. As far as one's suddenly awakened sense could judge, this earthquake was even severer than that which took place here last year about two o'clock in the day, and which was at the time considered to be the severest known within the memory of casual observers. I wonder if the natives think Sunday's phenomenon has anything to do with the coming of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?"

THE *Pioneer*:—"The misdemeanours of Reuters' agents are becoming unbearable. The English papers are treated to twice as much news as we receive about the Perak expedition; and the little that is bestowed on us is disfigured by mistakes, and made useless by unnecessary delays. On the 15th November we published a telegram from Hongkong, announcing the departure of General Colborne and his force for the Straits. This piece of information was highly creditable to Reuter, but since then he has failed us. The next news we heard of General Colborne was published on the 25th. An official despatch, dated Singapore, 21st November, and announcing the General's arrival there, was sent to London; and so from London, of all places, we heard, by telegram, what had happened at Singapore. The last telegram we received was sent from Penang on the 3rd of this month. It never said when General Colborne and the China force arrived at Perak, nor told anything of the first detachment of the Buffs; what is known of them is first announced in a letter from Penang. One of Reuter's telegrams must have wandered out of its way; no doubt, it is somewhere between here and London. It is a pity that India should be kept in the dark about regiments which have just left us, while every working man in England is comparatively enlightened."

THE *Pioneer*:—"The arrangements providing for the absence of Colonel Hyde, of the Calcutta Mint, are now complete. Colonel Ballard, C. B., will officiate for Colonel Hyde as Senior Mint Master, but will remain Master of the Bombay Mint. Colonel J. E. Tennant, R. E., now at Roorkee, will officiate as Junior Mint Master, and as Master of the Calcutta Mint. It was at first proposed, we believe, to make the post of Mint Master in both the great ports an imperial one, and it was part of this plan that the Mint Master at Calcutta should be the senior. Presumably, this was in order that the more experienced coiner of two might be more readily available to the Supreme Government for any consultations that might be necessary. We need only remark, in passing, that for the last few years Colonel Hyde might fairly have been designated Referee-General in all current questions which have a scientific side to them. In like manner, Colonel Ballard, at Bombay, has been charged with many financial and other duties outside the Mint, and since the formal institution of the Board of Port Trustees in the western city, he, Colonel Ballard, has been its Chairman. In this fact no doubt lies the explanation of the arrangement now made which departs to some extent from the original design. Our readers know well enough that the overladen—not to say hopelessly encumbered—Port Trust of Bombay can only be kept "head to the sea," and avoid being swamped, by the most careful pilotage. The Government of Bombay considers that in Colonel Ballard it has the best available pilot for the difficult service, and is naturally loth to part with him for any imperial consideration. Moreover, the Port Trust itself is an imperial rather than a provincial speculation, and the Government of India is thus doubly justified in leaving Colonel Ballard at his post.

GWALIOR and Jeypore are vieing in their preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales. Those at Gwalior are on a magnificent scale, we learn. The Maharaja has, as we have already announced, gone to Calcutta, accompanied by his political agent, who met Scindia and his large party at Benares on Tuesday. The notables of the Gwalior States accompanying their chief, are Gunput Rao Khudkey, Kaka Sahib Scindia, Ethul Rao Baba Scindia, Bapoo Sahib Awar, Ehsan Alli Ram Chundur Rao Bappoo, son of the Dewan, Tantia Sahib Khanikur and Suntajee Rao Tamuk. It has been arranged that the Prince of Wales will proceed in his own conveyances from Agra to Gwalior, Dakes will be laid for His Royal Highness's suite and the invited guests of the Maharaja. The Dewan, who will at the time have received the well earned distinction of the K. C. S. I., will receive the Prince at Agra in the name of the Maharaja. The Maharaja himself will meet H. R. H. 36 miles from the capital, or if it be deemed more desirable, on the Gwalior bank of the Chumbul. The city of Gwalior is to be magnificently illuminated, from the old Residency to the superb palace just finished. The palace has just been magnificently and sumptuously furnished throughout for visitors, special correspondents, &c. Tents provided with every comfort will be pitched round and in the vicinity of the palace. The Prince will arrive at Gwalior on the evening of the 3rd of Febuary. On the morning of the 4th there will be a review of the Gwalior troops. During the afternoon of the 4th there will be a grand durbar in the old palace and in the evening the great feast for which a lakh of rupees have been set aside. On the morning of 5th the Prince leaves on his return journey to Agra. We hear of, says the Agra paper, but may not mention the costly gifts awaiting acceptance by the Prince.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BELGAUM, 15TH DEC.

NEVER has the Belgaum cantonment witnessed so complete a change of society as in the cold season 1875-76. Within two months three regiments will have left the station and three new regiments have filled their place. The 6th N. I. commenced their march to Vingorla at the end of October; a second and third detachment following at intervals of six weeks, and being relieved by corresponding detachments of the 2nd Grenadiers from Aden.

On the 6th December the 14th N. I. arrived from Kolapore, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hill, three days after the 5th N. I. had marched out, under Col. Taylor. The new year will take away H. M.'s 66th Regiment, to a change of scene they will scarcely regret in the gay capital of the Deccan; being relieved in January by H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers under Lieut.-Col. Herbert from Poona. To most of those who may be reckoned among the oldest inhabitants, such a rapid transformation of the military society in Belgaum appears rather in the light of an infliction, than of a new excitement. The long residence of the 5th N. L. I., in this station and the sociable mess, for which they were justly famed, has made their departure a matter of universal regret. Nothing gone at to promise a more universal welcome of the expected visit in January of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, following hard upon the heels of the Inspector General of Ordnance. After this we ought to see the Governor shortly in the Southern Mahratta Country; and after that, (about next July,) we may expect our annual Deluge!

MUNICIPAL FINES.—From the 1st up to the 11th inst. Rs. 177 were recovered on account of the Municipal fines.

AN EX-SOLICITOR.—We hear that the Nawab of Radhunpore has engaged in his service Mr. Elliott, an ex-Solicitor of the High Court, as his Private Secretary.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Rama Hurry, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of torturing his bullocks.

THE Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 11th December, was 55 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet and 6 tenths.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will be held at Mahim to-day, Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4-30 P.M. The Hon'ble A. Rogers will preside.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP Crocodile arrived in harbour yesterday from England. No one, not even a Custom House officer, was allowed on board last night. The Doctor was excpcted, and till he had visited the ship, no one else had permission.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Arthur Hodgkins, a seaman of the British ship Monarch, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, and was, on conviction, sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A NOTED CHARACTER.—A noted character, named Sydoo Lall, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in Dhongree Colly Street. Failing to give a satisfactory account of himself, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

HARISCHANDRA.—The native community has at last become alive to the merits of the Gujeratie play of "Harischandra," which is the drama of the season. Crowded audiences filled the Framjee Cowasjee Hall at its last two or three representations, and some people had to be refused admission for want of accommodation. It is to be produced again this evening.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—A Mrs. Alice Potter appeared yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained summonses against her husband, Mr. James Potter, and Mrs. Sarah Learmarch, charging Mr. Potter with an assault, and the other with abetment of the offence. The summonses were made returnable on the 4th proximo.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—A noted character, named Syajee Nursoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having in his possession five pieces of wearing apparel, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We understand that certificates are to be presented to the life members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The certificates are embellished with a front view of the institute with portraits of David Sassoon and James J. Berkley beautifully drawn by Messrs. Maclusse and Macdonald, the celebrated lithographers, London. The idea of presenting certificates owes its origin to Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.E., late President of the Institute, who made the design for the certificate to which the lithographers worked.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit was heard before Mr. Justice Kemball, in which Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and Co. sued Runchordas Ghella and others to recover Rs. 2,500 on a promissory note, dated 24th April 1875. The note was payable in six months, and bore interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1875 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the plaintiffs.

ASSAULT.—Essub Khan Ameer Khan and three Hindoos were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having committed an assault on one Runchore Mahadoo on the 27th September last. The case had stood over, in consequence of the complainant being laid up in hospital. Yesterday the charge against the three Hindoos was withdrawn, but was proceeded with against the first defendant only. Upon the evidence adduced, he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 150 to keep the peace.

MR. NAZIR'S BENEFIT AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—There can be little doubt but that Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir's friends and supporters will muster strongly to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, where he takes his benefit in bidding the stage farewell after an honourable connection with it of some fifteen years. The performance, which will consist of a select combination of the best pieces ever produced by the Parsee Elphinstone Club and the Victoria Theatrical Company, is to be given under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, a Member of the Governor's Council, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., and other leading native gentlemen of Bombay.

THEFTS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, the following cases of theft were disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee:—A native Christian, named Francis David was convicted of stealing sundry copper and brass vessels, belonging to one Narayen Ragoo, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.—Bhanoo Luximon, a cooly, was convicted of stealing a quantity of twine, the property of Heerjee Bhimjee, and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. At the Fort Police Court, the following cases of theft were disposed of by Mr. P. Ryan:—Two Hindoos, named Luximon Ragoo and Dhooma Basia, were convicted, the former of stealing three cocoanuts, the property of one Rama Bin Sonoo; and the latter of stealing a bottle of cocoanut oil belonging to one Hormusjee Byramjee, and were each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

LANOWLEE.—From Lanowlee we learn that there is a great commotion there in consequence of a charge being made against Roberts, the man employed in the shops there who drew a prize of Rs. 8,000 lately, of having enticed away the wife of a Railway employé named Haywood, promising her Rs. 1,000 out of his gains. Roberts was thought a fortunate man by his brother employés, but if he spends the money that has come to him in this way he will have gained a loss. His windfall does not seem to have benefited Lanowlee at all events, as it has created a desire for sudden riches which is the reverse of good for a community the members of which have to work hard to maintain themselves and their families. Lanowlee is very pleasant as far as the climate is concerned. A boy was taken out of the Poona up-train the other day, who was pronounced by Dr. Balfour to be suffering from small-pox. Surely he should not have been allowed by the Poona authorities to enter the train while suffering from this loathsome disease. Every one that travelled with him in the carriage was thereby exposed to the terrible infection. Orders, we understand, were given by Dr. Balfour to the patel of his village to keep him separate from the rest of the community. But why was he removed from Poona and brought along the line?—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 17.

FRANKINCENSE.—The London *Athenæum*—to which Mr. R. C. Oldfield is a contributor—has put forth the statement that "at the investigations in Somali-land, at Calcutta, General Cunningham, Director of the Indian Archæological Survey, will be knighted with Dr. George Birdwood, to whose official service Bombay owes so much. The Hon. Colonel Coleman of Madras will also be knighted. He is of the Madras Council and is the undisputed leader of the Eurasian community in India. Amongst nine other names before us are mentioned those of Col. Michael, Drs. Butler and Beames, Messrs. Knight, Hunter, Wilson, and Arbuthnot, for the honour of C.S.I. Mr. Brain Hodgson, whose work on the languages of Nepaul we reviewed favourably sometime ago, is to be knighted. We need not refer to a large number of native names before us—of Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees—about to be honourably distinguished by the Prince of Wales." Dr. George Birdwood has been vigorously endeavouring to get the Secretary of State to accept Dr. Birdwood's ridiculously exaggerated estimate of the value of Dr. Birdwood's "official services" and as he is well known to be a frequent contributor to several London journals—including the *Athenæum*—to his, to say the least, suggestive that Dr. Birdwood's praises are periodically sung by these journals, and that the Secretary of State is also periodically censured for not rewarding the Doctor with the Star of India. Dr. Birdwood wrote a learned treatise on the custardapple in connection with the ornamentation of the temples of India, and he discovered the local equivalent of frankincense, or some other substance of no considerable public utility. The London *Athenæum* has been known to blow Mr. Caldwell's trumpet, and then to draw the Birdwood stop, on the principle perhaps of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." It is a pity the Marquis of Salisbury is not furnished by the Astronomer Royal with a magnifying glass of high power to see the "Birdwood services." As to the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, we can only say that that gentlemen has not yet heard of the honor of the Knighthood being in store for him. It is rather too bad to conceive and publish, not in chaff but in all apparent seriousness, the apocryphal list we have quoted, and attach no importance to.—*Madras Mail*.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DECEMBER 19TH—4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 40 and 345. 2nd part. 5-3 P.M.—Litany. 6-0 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 30, 31 and 36. The Offertories will be devoted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

HOLY DAYS.—Dec. 21. S. Thomas. Celebration of Holy Communion at 7 3 A.M. Dec. 25th, Christmas Day, 7 30 A.M., 1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 A.M. Morning Prayer and Sermon with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. 5-30 P.M., Evening Prayer.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on board the Audacious.

Captains, Officers and crews of ships in the harbour are respectfully invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nowroji will preach in the Free Church, Esplanade, on Sabbath, the 19th instant, at 6 P.M., when the Annual Collection will be made on behalf of the funds of the Free Church Mission.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—The corrected Bill was, he believed, in Mahim Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

INFIDELITY OF A WIFE AND THE MURDER OF HER PARAMOUR.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the case—the Queen *vs* Gondnak, son of Gongnak, Mhar, for murder—was disposed of.

This was a case in which the accused was tried at a court of criminal sessions held at Ratnagherry before A. D. Pollen, Esq., acting Session Judge, on the 4th October last, on two heads of charges, first that he on or about the 24th August, at or near Kalureu, Taluk Khed, committed murder by causing the death of Lakshmon Wallad Manikuak Mhar; secondly, that he on or about the same date and place committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of the man as stated in the first charge. Upon the evidence adduced, he was convicted of the charge under section 302 of the I. P. Code and sentenced to undergo transportation for life. The prisoner appealed to the High Court against this decision on the grounds that he did not commit murder intentionally, but that he administered a beating with a view to cause some bodily injury under serious provocation.

The facts of this case will be gathered from the judgment delivered by the Sessions Judge who in the review of the evidence remarked that:—In this Court the prisoner pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried; and a vakil of the Court, Mr. R. V. Gaisas, voluntarily undertook the defence. In his examination the accused states that he had a struggle with the deceased man Lakshmon, and that the latter fell backwards on a stone, and that he does not know how death was caused. He states that he heard the deceased say that cannot say whether it was his own knee or Lakshmon's back. The prisoner's wife Ladi, the woman Rakmin and the prisoner himself, in his admission before the 2nd class Magistrate, all speak to the position of Lakshmon's neck. I cannot believe that there was any struggle as now stated by the accused before me. If there had been one, it would probably have been a fierce one, for Lakshmon was a man nearly equal to the prisoner personally, and there would have been signs of the struggle and probably sounds also. It is far more probable that the prisoner caught Lakshmon asleep and unaware; and that the man had not a chance to struggle. From a consideration of the evidence I have no hesitation in concluding that Lakshmon's death was caused by the prisoner, and that the prisoner intended to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, and knew that he was likely to cause death. The act therefore amounts to murder, unless the prisoner can show that he is entitled to the benefit of one of the exceptions given under section 300. As I have a discretion as to the punishment, I consider this a serious provocation he received, the dishonour done to him by the deceased Lakshmon fully justify me in remitting the capital sentence. I am quite at a loss to understand how the assessors arrived at the opinion that Lakshmon's death was due to accident. The Court, differing from the assessors, finds that the prisoner Gondnak, son of Gongnak Mhar, is guilty of the offence of murder, an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Gondnak be punished with transportation for life.

Their Lordships, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Lower Court, were of opinion as follows:—The circumstance that the prisoner took the weapon in his hand would seem to show that he did not intend to commit murder. But on his own statement it must be held that he intended to cause hurt, which would to his knowledge endanger life. The Court, therefore, alters the conviction to one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentences the prisoner to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

FANCY GRENADINES.—Just received Grenadines in all Colours, WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE FORGERY OF CHEQUES FOR RS. 46,000.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Eduljee Byramjee Gharriales and Ardasir Lowjee Setna were placed before Mr. Ryan on a charge—arising out of the recent forgeries on the National Bank of India and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—of forgery and using as genuine forged cheques to the amount of Rs. 46,000. Mr. Cleveland, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Macfarlane, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the second prisoner.

Mr. Macfarlane said he appeared for prisoner No. 2: but that he had not got a copy of the information and depositions in the case, with the particulars of which he was yet unacquainted. The Criminal Sessions were yet a long way off; the men were in custody, the whole of the property had been recovered; and he could therefore see no possible objection to the case standing over.

The Magistrate—The parties, I think, wish to proceed to a hearing, as they are inconvenienced in their business.

Mr. Macfarlane—If your Worship insists on proceeding with the case, I cannot help it. I think Mr. Cleveland would not object to an adjournment.

The Magistrate—I leave it to the other side.

Mr. Cleveland—What Mr. Macfarlane says is very reasonable indeed, for he has not seen the depositions; and I have no objection to a short delay.

The case was then adjourned until 2-30 P.M. on Tuesday next, the prisoners being removed in custody.

MURDER.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the case—the Queen *vs.* Babai bin Vitu, Ren bin Babaji, Goun bin Babaji, and Sai Kom Babajee—was disposed of.

This was a case in which the four accused were tried and convicted at a court of criminal sessions held at Sattara before R. F. MacTier, Esq., Session Judge, on the 12th November last, of having on or about the 14th October last at Vettey, talooka Khanapoor, district Sattara, committed murder by assaulting and beating the deceased Marootee bin Nursoo with the intention of causing his death, which accordingly followed and were sentenced to death, the sentence being subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The circumstances of this murder are briefly these. It appears that one Babajee Gorvo, with the deceased Marootee, went to a field to collect bajaree, which was lying there cut, but not stocked. This field is stated to have been let by Marootee to a tenant, who would seem to have borrowed money from the prisoners (the accused parties) on the security either of the land or the crop. Marootee (deceased) subsequently took the land into his own hands, and grew this crop, but the prisoners, fancying they had some claim to the crop, interfered to prevent Marootee's touching it. Hence a dispute arose. Marootee was beaten to such extent by the four accused that he expired from the effects of the wounds he had received.

Their Lordships, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Lower Court, confirmed the conviction, but commuted the sentence of death passed on the four prisoners to that of transportation for life.

A SUIT BY THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY
vs. MOOLJEE VISRAM.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL yesterday delivered judgment at the High Court in the above case. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendant.

His Lordship said:—It is admitted that for a long period and to a considerable extent, transactions have been going on between the parties, and the nature of agreements were on the one hand to deliver, and on the other to receive bales of twist yarn at particular prices and on particular days; it is also admitted that it was the practice to charge interest on all sums not paid after a particular date, and to allow interest on all sums duly paid, and further it appears to have been the practice to adjust the accounts from time to time between the parties showing the balance due. The plaintiffs' case is shortly this. That in the month of January last a balance of account up to the 31st December was struck, that subsequent transactions took place between, and that in the month of July an adjustment of accounts again took place; that 1,030 bales of No. 20 twist remained on the hands of the plaintiff; on the 1st July the bales that the defendant failed to take delivery of were sold by the plaintiff on account of the defendant. While the defendant impugned the correctness of the account stated on the 31st January, he denied that any account had been adjusted on the 30th June. He alleged that the plaintiffs' authority to sell the goods had been superseded by a substitute agreement come to between the parties, and claims to be a creditor to a considerable amount as against the plaintiff. The plaint was accepted as a short-cause, but an attempt was made by the defendant, when the suit came on for hearing, to have it transferred to the long-cause list. Had I considered the defence to be a substitutional one I should have refused to hear it as a short-cause, but after hearing the arguments on the point, I allowed the trial to proceed. I see no reason to doubt the correctness of the course I pursued for the hearing has lasted two days. I am satisfied that the defendant had no substantial defence to the action. The first question which arises is as to the account stated up to the 31st December last, for though the defendant in his written statement does not in express terms deny its correctness, he submitted an account in which he showed a balance less by some Rs. 5,000 than the balance given by the plaintiffs and duly signed, and in his evidence before the Court he endeavoured to make out that there had been a substitute addition of interest made. I see no reason whatever to doubt that the account was adjusted as it appears in the plaintiffs' books, it is duly signed by the defendant's munim, who, the defendant himself admitted, had been duly appointed to adjust such accounts. The next question is as to the adjustment up to the 30th June last. This, it appears, was not a regular statement of account, but a bare adjustment of compound interest. The story told by Tapidas, the Secretary to the Company, is that the defendant about the month of July came to him and represented that he was a great loser, and asked to be allowed an abatement of interest. The defendant was sent to go and compare the accounts with Furdoonjee, that he went away and returned saying, that he had compared the accounts and again prayed for a remission of the charge of interest, not a word being said about the incorrectness of any items, as indeed how could he, replied Tapidas, when cross examined, seeing that he had signed the bills. Both the clerk, Furdoonjee, and the assistant, Hormusjee, distinctly swear that the defendant did come and compare the accounts which he admitted were correct, and Furdoonjee, who was examined on the point, stated that the only objection raised, was as to interest, which was not calculated, as defendant said he would try and set Tapidas to let him off. Against this evidence we have the denial as told by the defendant of having gone at all to compare accounts, or that he ever did compare them. However I believe the story told by Tapidas and Furdoonjee. The demeanour of these two witnesses at the time impressed me favourably and their account bears grave of what took place was a reasonable and probable one. Looking at the practice of adjusting periodically, the defendant would naturally have been asked to compare and settle, and no attempt has been made to show that any of the items were wrong, except a suggestion as to the stated balance on the 31st December. The whole and sole contention being really about the interest. Then as to the letter exhibit No. I, I can see no one reason, even supposing it could be held as superseding the original contract, for believing the story told by the defendant concerning it. The plaintiff had authority to sell and the purpose or the body of the letter is consistent with the account given by the plaintiff. Further the preservation of the letter was not necessary for taking any advantage of the defendant, and had the perpetration of fraud or falsehood been in the plaintiffs' mind, nothing would have been more easier or more natural, than to tear up the inconvenient document. Lastly, as to the delivery of the two letters of the 9th of September and 15th November, unless it coul of be supposed that there was a general conspiracy against the defendant, I see no reason to disbelieve the peon's statement, supported as it is by the entries in his book. There is no doubt that the bales belonging to the defendant in the plaintiff's hands and that they were sold. Notice, in the course of business would the peon be the person on whose account they were sold, and save on supposition of a conspiracy which was absolutely purposeless, I see no reason to doubt that the letters were written as deposed. In conclusion an attempt has been made to show that the plaintiff sold the bales of twist at a less price than he might have got for them. That the sales made on account of the defendant were *bona fide* is not disputed. Why then, it may be asked, should plaintiffs have sold to defendant the bales; and with them some of their own for a lower price than would have been obtained; clearly not for a personal gain. Questions were asked as to the rates obtained in the market in respect of retail prices, but clearly that could afford no clue to what the mill might have got for a large number of bales. I believe that the Company were throughout dealing honestly and fairly by the defendant, and that the defendant has raised objections to the suit which are entirely without foundation. To return then to the issues I find: *first*, that the accounts were adjusted up to the 30th June; *second*, that the defendant did fail to take delivery; *third*, that the letter of the 7th June, 1875, in no way affected the existing contract between the parties; *fourth*, that the plaintiffs had authority to sell at rates lower than 7¾ anns per pound; *fifth*, that the defendant is not entitled to charge the plaintiffs at the rate of 7¾ anns per pound for the one thousand bales lying in the plaintiffs' hands; and that *sixth*, the plaintiffs' Company is entitled to recover from the defendant the balance due on the 18th November last. The only two items in the account, appended to the written statement, are the first item of Rs. 1,83,657-14-3, the alleged amount of balance on the 31st December, 1874, and the item of Rs. 74,903-14-6. With regard to the former of these two, I have already held that the actual amount of the accounts was that interest in the plaintiffs' books, and with regard to the second sum there appears to have been a mistake in computing the value of 530 bales or 1,59,000 pounds at 7¾ per pound. The clerk, Furdoonjee, calculated the amount to be Rs. 77,400-11-3, and no objection has been made to the correctness of his calculation. Turning then to the particulars of demand appended to the plaint there are four items for insurance and godown-rent respectively, in respect of which the plaintiffs' company has abandoned its claim. These sums amount in the aggregate to Rs. 832-13, and deducting this from the amount claimed, viz. Rs. 22,014-10-2, a balance is left of Rs. 21,181-13-2. A charge for sundries insurance and godown-rent Rs. 832-13, and interest in the account amounting to 1,932-5 and interest in the account current of the Company, marked B, though not there when the items were compared. Plaintiffs also abandoned another item for Rs. 160-15 credited in excess to defendant, deducting these two items from the balance of Rs. 21,181-13-2 there is left a balance of Rs. 19,088-9-2. There is no further dispute, I understand regarding the other items which are in respect of bales contracted for, and also for interest which is proved, was to be charged at 9 per cent. There will therefore be a decree for Rs. 19,089 9-2 with costs.

Mr. Pigot remarked that plaintiffs were entitled to interest from date of decree to payment.

His Lordship ordered interest at 6 per cent. from date of decree till satisfaction or date of payment.

THE GLADSTONE BAG, made of the best Cow Hide in Black and Tan Colour. This is one of the most convenient Bags ever invented, as when not full it collapses, saving thereby the great bulk which in ordinary Bags and Trunks cannot be avoided. Size 18, 20, 22, and 24 inches long, at Rs. 27, 30, 33 and 40 each. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met on Tuesday at Government House. Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., presiding. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B., the Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C., the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, the Hon'ble John Inglis, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir Douglas Forsyth, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., the Hon'ble T. C. Hope. His Highness Maharaja Iswariparshad Narayan Singh Bahadur of Benares, the Hon'ble D. Cowjie, and the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur.

PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Muir introduced the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. On a former occasion he obtained leave to introduce a Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. On that occasion he briefly explained the necessity for the measure, namely, the resolution of the State to sever its connection with the Presidency Banks. On the present occasion he would briefly explain the provisions of the Bill in detail, and make a brief reference to the history and origin of those Banks. The Bank of Bengal originated in an able letter of a Secretary to the Government of India in 1801, in which he explained the necessity of some measure of this kind. In those days the State raised money by Treasury Bills and the resources of the market lay idle for want of commercial facilities, and were often liable to the combination of native brokers and other causes Treasury Bills were not remitted to this country, and the Government was put to considerable inconvenience in consequence. It was urged to obviate these inconveniences that a Government Bank was necessary, and it was desirable that it should have as its support as its backbone, Government assistance. This was believed to be necessary in the mercantile state of Beng

or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the register of shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited;

And all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been wholly paid up.

19. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof, capital stock to the like amount as represented by the shares so surrendered,

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

20. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution, and with the previous sanction by the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank;

Provided that no such special resolution, shall be deemed to have been passed, unless shareholders or proprietors holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being and one-half in number of the shares then issued, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

21. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction, (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

(a) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(b) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(c) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(d) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid.

Provided that the capital, including any increase therein that may be made under section sixteen, shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

22. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

23. Any new capital created under the provisions of section twenty shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force.

CHAPTER V.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

24. If any proprietor or shareholder become indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder registered as his own property, and not as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, until payment of such debt, and apply such dividends towards payment thereof;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official *Gazette*, the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or share until payment of such debt;

and if the same remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official *Gazette* such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement,

and may, on such day, sell by public auction such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank,

and pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER VI.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

25. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

and any proprietor of more than one quarter share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such quarter share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such quarter shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of quarter shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

A receipt shall, in like manner, be delivered to the proprietor of any capital stock, and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly:

Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

26. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

27. Every transfer of stock or shares shall be in such form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Every such transfer shall be verified in manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

The Board may decline to register any transfer of stock or shares whilst the proprietor or shareholder making the same is either alone, or jointly with any other person, indebted to the Bank on any account.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

28. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any one year.

29. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted,

and, save as provided by section twenty-four, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint tenants with benefit of survivorship:

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person first named in the register may, at the option of the Board, be deemed the sole holder of such stock or share.

30. When, by the death of any proprietor or shareholder, his stock or shares shall devolve on his legal representative, the Bank shall not be bound to recognise any legal representative of such deceased proprietor or shareholder other than a person who has taken out probate to the will, or letters of administration to the estate, of the deceased—

in the case of the Bank of Bengal, from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William;

in the case of the Bank of Madras, from the High Court of Judicature at Madras; and

in the case of the Bank of Bombay, from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay;

in the case of any of the said Banks, a probate granted by any of the said High Courts and taking effect throughout the whole of British India;

or who has obtained a certificate in respect of the estate of the deceased under Act No. XXVII of 1860, describing such stock or shares, from a Court of competent jurisdiction within the Presidency of Fort William, the Presidency of Madras, or the Presidency of Bombay, as the case may be.

31. Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the Directors may from time to time require.

CHAPTER VII.

DIRECTORS.

32. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

33. The persons who, on the *first* day of *March* 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

34. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Any director so retiring shall be eligible for re-election at such meeting, and, if any question arises as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office, shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

35. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the amount of ten thousand rupees at the least;

Clause 2.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director—

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India; or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India;

If he is a Judge of any High Court; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as director at the same time.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

36. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president from among themselves,

And whenever the office of president becomes vacant, they shall at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year,

And, during any vacancy, or in the absence of the president, the director present who has been longest in office shall be vice-president for the time,

And any question as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall be vice-president shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

Such president or vice-president shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of voter.

37. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section thirty-four, of any director.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of sections thirty-four and thirty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

38. All acts done by any meeting of the directors, or of a committee of directors, or by any person acting as a director, shall, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a director.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

EGYPTIAN AGGRESSIONS IN AFRICA.

(*Englishman.*)

THE intelligence of our contemporary the *Bombay Gazette*, regarding the latest movements of the Egyptians in Zanzibar territory, is fully corroborated by letters from Zanzibar received in town by the last mail.

It appears beyond doubt from these letters that the Egyptians under McKillop Pasha have taken possession of the country north of Kiemayu, including the towns of Mirks, Makdeshu, and Barawe, which, together with Warshaikh, are collectively known as Banadir or the ports, and may be found described in the last Administration Report on Zanzibar, published some months since in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India*. As the Banadir coast is capable of great commercial development, it would be a great advantage to civilisation if it were in the hands of some strong Power. The hold of the Sultan of Zanzibar upon it is of the weakest description, and, outside the towns, is purely nominal, and the object of Egypt in annexing it is probably to connect Gordon's country with the sea by means of the River Jubu, the only navigable river on the East Coast of Africa between Capes Guardafui and Delgado. The character of the population of the region through which this river runs creates almost insuperable obstacles to exploration; and our readers may remember that, only a few years ago, the Baron Von der Decken and several members of his party lost their lives in an attempt to reveal its mysteries. Whether Egypt is the kind of Power to control and develop such a country is open to serious doubt. But there are other reasons which make the question of her being permitted to annex it one of considerable moment to Great Britain. On the one hand, with the financial stake we now have in Egypt, it is opposed to our interests that she should be allowed to fritter away her resources in attempts to enlarge dominions which she has not yet shown her capacity to rule. On the other hand, the annexation would bring her at once into a position in which her slave policy would clash with ours in a manner that could scarcely fail to bring about serious complications. As a matter of actual fact, we learn that, while the Sultan of Zanzibar is naturally indignant at this invasion of his territories, his slave-dealing subjects are proportionately jubilant. In the Red Sea, the slave-trade goes on unchecked, because we have no treaty with the Porte or Egypt, and they anticipate a like immunity from our cruisers on the Somali Coast, should it be transferred from Zanzibar to the latter Power.

The expression of opinion in our article of the 7th instant may require re-consideration. For though it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of civilisation that some Power at once strong and beneficent should acquire a commanding position in North-Eastern Africa, the past career of Egypt affords no guarantee of her fulfilling these conditions. It is probably more to the interest of mankind that Egypt should be induced to develop quietly and peaceably the country that rightly belongs to her, than that she should extend a nominal authority over neighbouring territories, the inhabitants of which would obstinately resent her interference.

THE PRINCE IN TINNEVELLY.

(*From a Correspondent of the Madras Mail.*)

THE 10th of December will hold an important place in the annals of the Christian Church in Tinnevelly, and be long remembered by the native Christians there as being the day on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to pay them a special visit, and to give them a special opportunity of expressing their affectionate loyalty to their Queen, and of seeing with their own eyes their future King. It was long ago announced that His Royal Highness intended to visit the District, but latterly the repeated changes in his plans, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in the South, made it very uncertain whether the original programme would be carried out. A telegram from the Madras Government announced that the Prince would not come to Tinnevelly, but would proceed from Colombo to Madras direct by sea. Hardly, however, had this telegram been made public before another message from Sir Bartle Frere to Dr. Caldwell informed us that the Prince would visit Tinnevelly, but would do so on the 9th instead of the 10th. After this followed several contradictory telegrams with reference to the day of his visit, but at length everything was decided as originally proposed. The anxiety caused by the various telegrams was increased not a little by the unusually inclement weather and the prevalence of cholera. For a week or two past the weather was unusually rainy, and cholera in some places was severe, and these circumstances, for men, women, and school children who had to travel, as many had, forty, fifty, and some even as far as seventy miles, were serious considerations. But the opportunity long looked forward to, of seeing the Prince, was not to be lost; weather was defied, and Maniachi will testify to the hearty enthusiasm that prevailed among the 8,000 or 10,000 people who assembled there on this occasion; while as if to compensate them for their courage, the day was all that could possibly be desired.

The Serapis anchored at Tuticorin on the evening of the 9th; the Prince landed at about 9 on the following morning, and was received and replied to by the address of the inhabitants of Tuticorin, he proceeded to the Railway Station, and soon after 10 o'clock it was announced that His Royal Highness was approaching Maniachi. The station had been tastefully decorated under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Sargent. On the platform a canopy was erected for the Prince, and on the other side of the rails, opposite to the platform, was an immense arcade of forty-one arches, for the accommodation of the mass of the Native Christian laity. Flags flew in all directions; over the central arch of the arcade was the motto "God bless the Prince of Wales," and on either side of it were "God save the Queen," and "God bless the Princess." The canopy, too, was very nicely decorated with the Prince of Wales's feathers, and the mottoes "Welcome" and "God bless our Prince." The European and Native clergy were assembled in two groups on the platform near the canopy. The school children, numbering about 1,000, with their variously coloured dresses, and their gay banners and flags flying were arranged in lines along the station platform on the same side of the rails, so that His Royal Highness might see them while coming along in the train. The European ladies who were present—Mrs Meadows, Mrs. Lewis, and Mrs Harcourt—were accommodated with seats behind the canopy.

The train arrived at about 10 30 A.M., and the Prince, alighting from the carriage, was received by the Revd. Dr. Caldwell and Dr Sargent the two oldest missionaries of the two Societies of the Church of England in this district. The Prince bowed graciously, and the Revd. Dr. Caldwell read the following address:—

May it please your Royal Highness—We the European Missionaries connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, the two Missionary Societies of the Church of England labouring in Tinnevelly, the Native Clergy, Catechists, and schoolmasters, and the representatives of the Native Christian laity, connected with the two Missions, together with the teachers and pupils in the various Educational Institutions and Boarding Schools, regard it as a peculiar privilege that we have been permitted to assemble in this place to greet your Royal Highness with an address of welcome.

We rejoice that it pleased Divine Providence to put it into your Royal Highness's heart to visit India, the greatest and most important dependency ever committed to the care of any nation in ancient or modern time, and it is a cause of special joy and thankfulness to us that your Royal Highness in the course of your progress from province to province determined to avail yourself of the facilities afforded by the railway opened to-day for the first time to pass through the district of Tinnevelly on your way to Madras, as the adoption of this route has given the Native Christian community in this district, the southernmost in British India, the unexpected pleasure of seeing amongst them, for however short a time, the Heir Apparent of the British Crown. It has also given them the opportunity of acknowledging to your Royal Highness in person, not only the benefits for which they are indebted, in common with the rest of the community, to the strong, just wise government under which they live, but also the special blessings that have been conferred on this district by the introduction into it of that religion which has made the English Government what it is and England itself what it is. It has given your Royal Highness also an opportunity, such as we doubt not you were desirous of obtaining, of seeing for yourself a specimen of the reality of Missionary work and a proof that it is not, as it has often been represented to be a failure, and at the same time of giving the encouragement of your approval to those who are working in so great a cause.

The Native Christians in Tinnevelly, though they have not on becoming Christians denationalised themselves by adopting the English dress or English modes of life, will not yield even to Her Majesty's subjects that have been born in England in loyalty to the British Crown. Long before Her Majesty assumed the direct Government of Her Indian possessions, whilst the government was administered by the East India Company, they were accustomed, precisely as in England, to offer up prayers in every church for our Gracious Queen and for the principal members of the Royal Family by name, so that they feel themselves united to the English people, not only by the bond of subjection to the same laws and profession of the same religion, but also, by the bond of affectionate loyalty to the same monarchy, as interesting proof of which is that not only the name of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, but also the names of "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales," are as much household words in every native Christian family here in Tinnevelly as in any country in England. It is therefore a peculiar and special pleasure to the native Christians of this district to see here to-day, in this out-of-the-way station, in this remote corner of the Empire, a Prince whom they already know so well by name, whom they revere as their future king, and whose loyalty, when it pleases Divine Providence that it shall commence, they pray may be as prosperous, glorious, and happy as that of his Royal Mother.

As this is the first occasion on which the district of Tinnevelly has been honoured by such a visit, it may not be out of place to take this opportunity of mentioning to your Royal Highness a few particulars respecting the progress of the work of Missions in this district.

Through the Providential facilities afforded by the social condition of a large proportion of the people, and the blessing of God on the labours of the Missionaries, the Native Christian community in Tinnevelly has grown from small beginnings to be the largest in India. The good seed which was first conveyed thither from Tanjore by Schwartz about the end of the last century, and which from about 1820 onwards was sown broadcast throughout the district by Rhenius, both of whom were German Missionaries supported by English Societies, has since 1840 been watered, nurtured and propagated by Missionaries belonging to the English nation. The two great Missionary Societies of the Church of England labour in this district side by side and exhibit the edifying spectacle of brethren living together and labouring together in unity.

Through the united labours of the Missionaries of those two Societies, Christian congregations have been formed in about 600 towns, villages, and hamlets. These congregations contain not one English person or Eurasian, but comprise 60,000 native converts from idolatry and demonolatry to the religion of Christ. These are under the care of about 600 native teachers of various grades, in addition to whom we are happy to state that there are now in the district 54 native Clergymen. It is obviously a very encouraging sign of progress that 54 natives of the district, persons of purely Indian birth and origin, should have been admitted by ordination, after due examination, to the ministry of the Church of England. In no other part of the modern Mission field has so large a number of converts been deemed worthy of ordination. It is expected also that 16 persons in addition will be admitted to orders by the Bishop of Madras in the beginning of the year, the number of communicants is 10,378. The number of boys in the various Christian Schools in the district, including both Boarding Schools and Day Schools, is 7,641. The number of girls in our Christian Schools, including both classes of Schools, is 4,674, and though this number falls short of the number of boys in school, it is considerably larger than the number of girls in school in any other rural district in India. The number of female catechumens is 140. Among the school for boys the first rank is occupied by the Boys Boarding Schools and Training Institutions, established in connection with each Mission for the training up of native teachers. Similar schools for girls have been established not merely for the training up of schoolmistresses, but still more for the purpose of popularising female education amongst the natives of the district by training up a number of promising Christian girls in such a manner as shall fit them to stand forth hereafter as specimens to the Native community of what Native Christian wives and mothers ought to be.

We are very far from desiring to represent the mass of the Native Christian community in Tinnevelly as consisting of persons who appear to us to be Christians in the best and truest sense of the term. Native Christianity has not yet unlearnt all the evil conversation received by tradition from a hundred generations, perhaps a thousand, of preceding heathenism, nor is it yet so pervaded by Christian principles that it is able to stand alone and propagate itself without foreign aid. Considerable progress, however, has been made in these directions. The native church is learning rapidly to organise itself; and we are persuaded that the mass of the Native Christians in Tinnevelly will bear a comparison with any similar number of people at home, belonging to similar classes in society, in knowledge and order, docility and liberality. It is an important fact that last year the Native Christians of this district contributed for the support of their own pastors and generally for the support of their own religious institutions the sum of Rs. 32,483, and even this considerable sum must be multiplied by eight or ten to give its comparative value, the native Christians being nearly all poor and the rate of wages paid to unskilled labourers being eight or ten times as low as in England. A fact like this may fairly be held to be a sufficient answer to a hundred objections, and it proves that there must be amongst these despised Natives a considerable amount of real religious sincerity.

It may be well to preclude misapprehension by reminding your Royal Highness that it is not in Tinnevelly alone that good work in the cause of missions is being done. Good work is being done also in almost every district in Southern India, though the present immediate results are not in all cases so apparent.

In conclusion, we trust it may please Almighty God to grant your Royal Highness every blessing during the remaining portion of your Indian tour, and that on your safe arrival in England you will be pleased to assure Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, of the cordial, affectionate welcome she would have received, if it had been found possible for her to accompany you.

The Native Christian community of Tinnevelly trust that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to accept the accompanying copy of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer in the Tamil language, as a memento of your Royal Highness's visit to this district.

With our best wishes and prayers for your Royal Highness's welfare. We beg, &c.

At the close of this address Muttyapillay, a Tamil Pandit, who had taken part in the whole of the revision of the Tamil Bible and Prayer Book: Mr. Arumanayagam, B.A., the head master of the Sawyerpuram Institution, S. P. G., and Mr. Gnanapragasam, came across the line, from the arcade, and presented the Prince with a copy of the Tamil Bible and Prayer Book. The books were bound by Messrs. Foster & Co., of the Foster Press, Madras, in scarlet morocco, richly embellished with *fleurs de lys* and the Prince's plumes. The silver gilt clasps are ornamented with the Prince's plumes in high relief, and the edges are gilt and coloured red. The Bible is a copy of the latest edition published by the local branch of the Bible Society, and the Prayer Book is the latest publication of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The printing is exceedingly good throughout, the types employed being of the best quality, and the arrangements leaving nothing to be desired. The Prince graciously accepted the books, and then read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your address and for your good wishes, and accept with pleasure your memento of my visit. It is a great satisfaction to me to find my countrymen engaged in offering to our Indian fellow subjects those truths which form the foundation of their own social and political system, and which we ourselves esteem as our most valued possession. The freedom in all matters of opinion which our Government secures to all in an assurance to me that large numbers of our Indian fellow subjects accept your teaching from conviction. Whilst this perfect liberty to teach and to learn is an essential characteristic of our rule, I feel every confidence that the moral benefits of union with England may be not less evident to the people of India than are the material results of the great Railway which we are this day opening. My hope is that in all, whether moral or material aspects, the nations of this country may ever have reason to regard their closer connection with England as one of their greatest blessings.

After this came presentations of work by the girls of the various Boarding Schools. Each present was made by two girls preceded by the banner of the school. First came specimens of beautifully worked lace consisting of black and gold lace, black and silver lace a parasol cover, and a beautiful specimen of ordinary lace. His Royal Highness was informed that these specimens were made at the Girls School at Edeyengoody, Tinnevelly, established more than thirty years ago by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, S. P. G., and Mrs. Caldwell, and now under the care of Mrs. Wyatt, Dr. Caldwell's daughter. The making of lace was introduced into Tinnevelly by Mrs. Caldwell, in the belief that it was a branch of industry peculiarly suited to Native women, and one in which they were likely to excel. It is a remarkable circumstance though not generally known that all the beautiful needle-work done in India is done by men, except only in so far as missionary ladies have taught Native women to do work of the kind. The lace made at Edeyengoody is what is called real lace made on pillows with English lace thread, and has everywhere been much admired, especially for its remarkable fineness. It is believed that it is finer than any lace made in Europe. Specimens of it have been sent to all the great Exhibitions that have been held, and have received an Honourable mention from the London Exhibition and a Prize medal from the Paris, besides a Prize medal from the Exhibition at Madras. It has been honorably mentioned also at the Vienna Exhibition, and specimens of it may be seen at the Indian Museum, South Kensington. Several hundred Native Christian women in Edeyengoody and the neighbourhood have learned to make this lace, and the supply has never been able to keep pace with the demand. His Royal Highness was solicited to present the specimens to the Princess of Wales, with "the humble and dutiful respects and *salaams* of the Native Christian women of Edeyengoody." Specimens of embroidery from the Sarah Tucker Institution (an institution for training female teachers) the Boarding Schools of Palamcottah and Mengnanupuram, all of which were beautifully worked, were also presented and accepted.

The Prince then walked along the platform inspecting the children of the various schools. The Revd. Dr. Sargent accompanied His Royal Highness and explained the efforts that have been made for the education of the girls. The education of the girls, he said, was a department of work carried on by the wives and daughters of the missionaries who devoted most of their time to it voluntarily. The Bible, he added, was the chief book studied, but besides this the girls had a very fair knowledge of arithmetic, geography and history. The Prince now presented a basket of toys, tamarind, and sugar candy to each school to be planted in their respective gardens in memory of his visit. Having then shaken hands with Dr Caldwell and Dr. Sargent, he returned to his carriage and listened to the children singing a Tamil lyric, of which the following is a translation:—

1. Through the grace of the blessed Lord of heaven, O Son of our Victorious Queen, may's thou ever enjoy all prosperity!

2. It is our peculiar happiness to be subject to a sceptre under which the leopard and the deer continually drink at the same stream.

3. Crossing seas and crossing mountains thou hast visited this southernmost region and granted to those who live under the shadow of thy royal umbrella a sight of thy benign countenance.

4. May thy realm, in which the sun and moon never set, become from generation to generation more and more illustrious.

5. May the lion-flag of the British nation wave gloriously far and wide, and wherever it waves, may the Cross flag of our Lord Jesus fly with it harmoniously.

6. God preserve thee, and regard thee with an eye of grace, and grant thee long life and victory, and bless thee for evermore!

7. Obeisance to thee! Obeisance to thee! O wise king that are to be. Safely mayest thou reach again the capital of thy realm, O thou whom all men justly praise.

This was followed by "God Save the Queen" being sung, and amid a succession of enthusiastic cheers, almost reminding one of the cheers of old England for Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess of Wales, the train moved slowly off, the Prince bowing again and again, and followed by multitudes of the people who ran with and after the train as long as the speed would allow them to do so.

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ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
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FIRE INSURANCES can be effected through the Undersigned at very LOW RATES of premium and at the same time with GOOD SECURITY. MR. JAMES STEWART of the Head Office, "UNIVERSAL" Fire Company, London, is at present in Bombay for a few weeks and will survey Cotton Mills, Presses, &c.
Risks taken on their merits.
WM. WATSON & CO.,
24, Apollo Street.
CHIEF AGENTS,
"UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE."
Extract from Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.'s London Letter of 19th November to their Bombay Firm.
"We have heard to-day that the position of the "Universal" Fire Insurance Company is very good. The Managing Director, Mr. WM. HANCOCK, is a man of means and is working the business in a most satisfactory manner. This information we received from a thoroughly trustworthy source."
NOTICE is hereby given that BAI RUTTONBAI, Widow of PURSI BULBORJEE MERWANJEE MALWI, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL the fee-simple and inheritance free from all incumbrances of and in all that 3 pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND with the Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling House consisting of three compartments, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate fronting on the North of the Nizampoora Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the District of Bhoolesh war, which said pieces or parcels of Land contain by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 227 and 230, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58 and are bounded on or towards the East by the property belonging to Mr. Cumrooddin Tyabjee and others, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Daroowalla, on or towards the North by the Borah Street, and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Nizampoora Street. All persons having any claim upon the said hereditaments and premises by way of inheritance, Mortgage or in any wise whatever, are hereby required to make the same known to us as Solicitors for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.
Dated this 3rd day of December 1875.
JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.
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SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
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ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.
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